

[CONFIDENTIAL]

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA**

Received up to 2nd January, 1894.

**POLITICAL.**

**THE Oudh Akhbar** (Lucknow), of the 19th December, publishes a long article, contributed by a correspondent, on the subject of Egyptian affairs. The writer states that, as the false Mehdi poses as a religious champion, Turkey would doubtless be best able to deal with him. The British Government is right in invoking her intervention, as is evident from a London telegram of the 18th December. The Sultan being the head of the Muhammadan community, the advent of his army in the Soudan would be a signal for the dispersion of the followers of the Mehdi. But it is to be regretted that the Porte maintains its attitude of indifference and has yet exhibited no sign of activity. If Turkey be averse to intervention, England should once more hold out a helping hand to the Khedive. The writer has a firm conviction that the British Government will not allow the blood of the British officers, who fell with the Egyptian army in the Soudan, to go unavenged. If the Khedive were left to shift for himself, the fate of the Egyptian kingdom would be sealed, and the destruction of that kingdom would involve no small losses to Turkey and England. Vigorous measures should

Obvolute,  
610 copies.



be adopted to suppress the rebellion without delay. If the Soudan rebel managed to reach the two holy cities in Arabia, he would come to be regarded as the true Mehdi, large numbers of Muhammadans would readily flock to his standard, and in that case neither the British Government nor the Porte would find it easy to deal with the difficulty. (The *Naiyar-i-Asim*, Moradabad, of the 24th December, also urges that the British Government should interfere and put down the rebellion.)

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
7,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 29th December, publishes a letter addressed by Rājā Shiva Prasad to the editor on the 16th idem with reference to the article that appeared in a late issue of that paper taking exception to a passage in the Rājā's book called the *Bhugol Hastāmālak*—vide page 353 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 31st October, 1883. The Rājā thanks the editor for drawing his attention to the book, and remarks that he wrote the book as long ago as 1851 or 1852. He himself paid a visit to Kashmir in the time of Mahārājā Gulāb Singh, and the account given by him of that State in his book in question was based on personal observation. Some time ago he intended to revise the whole book with a view to making necessary alterations in accordance with the changes that have taken place in the country since the compilation of the book, but he was unable to carry out his intention from want of time. However, he has thought it necessary to alter his description of Kashmir, and has sent printed copies of a notice to the Superintendents of the Government Press at Allahabad and Munshi Nawal Kishor's Press at Lucknow requesting them to attach a copy of the notice to each copy of the book. The notice is as follows:—The *Bhugol Hastāmālak* was written in 1851 or 1852, and the author's account of Kashmir was based on personal observation. But the state of things in that State is said to have entirely changed under Mahārājā Ranbir Singh. He is reputed to be



a very pious and popular Prince. His fame has spread all over the country, and he takes deep interest in promoting the welfare of his subjects. Kashmir is now really a paradise, and is in the possession of gods. The present Mahārājā rules over his kingdom like Indra. Under these circumstances, the passage which commences from line 49, page 93, in Part II. of the *Bhugol Hastamalak* and ends in line 23, page 94, should be cut out. (In commenting on the Rājā's letter and the notice, the editor expresses satisfaction at the omission of the objectionable passage by the Rājā and thanks him for it.)

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th. December, advertizing to the next North-Western Provinces' Pleaders' Examination, which will commence on the 7th. January, observes that the Easement Act has been included in the subjects of examination. But an Urdu translation of the Act has not yet been published, nor does the Act, by the bye, apply to these provinces. The question is how will poor Urdu-knowing candidates be able to answer questions in that Act? There is another thing of which both English and vernacular candidates should take note. Hitherto separate papers were set in the Hindū and the Muhammadan law, each carrying a maximum of 100 marks, but it is believed that at the next examination only one paper will be set in the two subjects, and thus the total number of marks for the two subjects will be only 100 instead of 200. This change will involve a loss of many marks to those candidates who have got up those subjects with special care. Timely notice of the change should have been given.

Circulation  
325 copies.

The same paper states that it has more than once drawn the attention of Government to the fact that the Urdu translations of Acts are not very accurate, and that Urdu-knowing men are sometimes quite unable to understand the law in consequence. There is no uniformity in the translations, which is of the highest



importance. Sometimes an English legal term is rendered by one vernacular term, and sometimes by another. Some time ago the editor referred to the existence of this defect in the translations of the Trusts, the Transfer of Property, and the Contract Act. The editor then points out some inaccuracies in the translation of Act X of 1882 (The Criminal Procedure Code).

The same paper states that a clerk, employed in the Collector's office at Muttra, lately applied for leave for some days owing to the death of his father, but the Collector did not grant him any leave. We have also heard of several other instances in which clerks asked for leave in order that they might go home and tend their fathers, mothers, wives, or sons, who lay on their death beds, but leave was refused to them by Collectors, and some of them resigned their appointments in consequence. Perhaps hereafter when a clerk, employed in a Collector's office, dies the Collector may order his dead body to be dragged to office. Are such men fit for Collectorships? Do they regard the performance of any ceremonies on the part of any person on the death of his father, mother, brother, or wife as unnecessary?

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 31st December, after quoting the comments made by the *Pioneer* in a late issue on the complaint of the Collector of Darbhanga about the lending of money by the Mahārāja of Darbhanga to the people on interest, observes that the Collector cannot bear the prosperity of other persons. He would like to see the wealth of all India come into his own pocket or the Government treasury. We are disposed to think that he is not on friendly terms with the Mahārāja, and that this is the reason why he has brought the charge against the latter. The *Pioneer* concurs with the Collector in condemning the Mahārāja. But we are at a loss to understand how the

Grant of advances by the Mahārāja of Darbhanga to his people.



banking business carried on by the Mahārājā could affect the income from the license-tax in any way. The income from the tax may have fallen off in either of the two following ways:—Some persons may have abandoned trade owing to heavy assessment of the tax, or traders may have been over-taxed at first, and assessments may have been reduced on revision. What fault has the Mahārājā committed if he has advanced money to his ryots at moderate rates of interest, in order to save them from the extortion of unconscientious Mahājans? He is by no means liable to the payment of the license-tax. When the Government is itself anxious to establish agricultural banks for the benefit of agricultural classes, it is unjust to find fault with the Mahārājā for aiding his people.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st December, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Amir Ali as a member of the Supreme Legislative Council in place of Saiyid Ahmad Khān, but regrets to state that the native element in the Council is too small. At all events there should be one native member to represent every ten millions of people. Obviously the legislature cannot legislate properly unless it is fully acquainted with the customs, feelings, and wants of the people. Hence it is necessary that every class of the community should be adequately represented in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 24th December, publishes a letter from the editor of the *Bhārat Mittra*, a Hindi newspaper published at Calcutta. In that letter the editor of the *Bhārat Mittra* regrets to state that the Education Commission has left the important question of Hindi *versus* Urdū in *statu quo*, but advises the editors of other Hindi papers not to abandon the cause of Hindi through despair, and asks them to devise some measures to promote that cause. The *Almora Akhbār* observes

Hindi and the Education Commission.

Circulation,  
98 copies.



that the way in which Dr. Hunter has dealt with the subject is really very unsatisfactory. If he had no intention to settle the question, why did he receive so many memorials on the subject? It is said in favour of Urdú that it was in vogue in the time of the Muhammadan kings, but even on point of seniority Hindi does not yield the palm to that language, because Hindi was used in the time of Hindu kings who preceded the Muhammadans. We hope Dr. Hunter will recommend the revival of all the old customs and institutions which existed in the time of the late Muhammadan supremacy. We shall not easily forget the severe stroke which Dr. Hunter has given us with his hunting whip. If our countrymen keep up the agitation, Government will undoubtedly accede to our wishes sooner or later. (The *Prayág Samāchār*, Allahabad, of the 31st December, also finds fault with Dr. Hunter.)

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 31st December, points out some misprints in the Sanskrit paper set at the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Examination of the Calcutta University, and observes that many candidates may have had to spend a portion of their valuable time in detecting the misprints, and many may have been misled by them. The editor is of opinion that the examiner in Sanskrit should make allowance for the misprints in giving marks, otherwise great injustice will be done to candidates.

The same paper states that stamp-vendors at the head-  
Sale of stamps in the quarters of districts properly write  
interior of districts. the names of purchasers, &c., on stamps  
in Hindi according to rule, but in the interior of districts the  
stamp-vendors use Mahājani, which is vague and ambiguous,  
and which none but Mahājans can read. Moreover, it is  
believed that in the interior of the country stamp-vendors  
charge premium on stamps. Government should make an  
inquiry into the matter, and put a stop to the objectionable  
practices, if they are really found to prevail at any place.



The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 27th December, publishes a communication from an ex-

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Pay of kánungos.

kánungo. The writer argues that the pay of kánungos is too small. When he was a kánungo, his pay, which was Rs. 30 a month, was spent as follows:— He kept one moharrir at Rs. 8 a month, one good pony, which cost him Rs. 12 a month, one cook at Rs. 4, and one other man to wash the kitchen utensils and do other menial work at Rs. 4, and he paid Rs. 2 as house-rent. He had nothing left to support himself and his family, and hence he was soon obliged to resign his post. In commenting upon the above communication, the editor remarks that the pay of kánungos is really quite inadequate, and it is notorious that they have to eke out their scanty salaries by extorting bribes from patwáris and zamindárs. The editor urges that their pay should be increased to Rs. 50, one assistant should be given to each of them, and they should be allowed a small travelling allowance.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 24th December,

Circulation,  
263 copies.

Extension of the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court over Ajmere.

states that formerly, when the North-Western Provinces High Court was at Agra, Ajmere was under the jurisdiction of that Court. But on the removal of the Court from Agra to Allahabad, Ajmere was taken out from under its jurisdiction, as there was no railroad from Ajmere to Allahabad at the time, and the Political Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputáná, who is *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, was invested with the powers of a High Court. That was an evil day for Ajmere. Evidently the Political Agent has no thorough acquaintance with the law, and his training is quite different from that of a High Court Judge. Moreover, he has always his hands full with political work. (to be continued).

The *Afshar-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th December, states

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Jail industries.

that the paper manufacturers at Sialkot lately forwarded a memorial to



Government complaining that they were unable to carry on their trade owing to the competition of jails. In accordance with their wishes, Government has ordered jail officers not to sell paper, made in jails, below market rates, and has also promised that if that arrangement did not improve their prospects some other measures would be adopted for their benefit. Evidently the concession made will not mend matters. Private enterprize cannot flourish unless jail industries are entirely abolished in accordance with Lord Ripon's Resolution of October, 1882. The Secretary of State has not been well advised in refusing sanction to his lordship's proposal. The abolition of jail industries would undoubtedly involve some loss of revenue, but surely it does not become Government to carry on any kind of trade.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th December, publishes a communicated article in which the writer states that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Panjáb Government has issued orders to the effect that, when any so-called Sháh Dúlá's rats are to be seen ill-treated by their guardians, they should be seized and sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore, where they will be properly fed. We heartily welcome these orders, but we anxiously await the day when the inhuman custom of turning children into the so-called Sháh Dúlá's rats will be entirely prohibited. When Government has put a stop to cruel customs, such as the *suttee*, &c., even though they were regarded as religions, it should not at all demur to deal with the custom in question. The presenting of children by their parents at the Sháh's shrine and the deforming of such children by the priests at the shrine should be made cognisable offences liable to severe punishment like infanticide. (The *Panjábí Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 26th December, describes the origin of the so-called rats, thanks the Panjáb Government for the orders issued by it for their proper treatment, but urges that Government



should adopt measures to put a stop to the evil custom in question.)

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 28th December, complains that a large portion of the valuable time of highly paid officers is spent in hearing criminal cases of assault and simple hurt, and observes that such cases could be satisfactorily decided by village pancháyats. The writer also endeavours to show that civil justice is very costly and is practically inaccessible to the poorer classes of people.

Circulation,  
610 copies.

Grant of copies of documents by courts of law in the Panjáb.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 26th December, complains that it is very difficult for any one to obtain a copy of any document from a court of law in the Panjáb unless he pays a bribe to court officials. If he does not pay anything, he has to dance attendance for weeks. Some satisfactory arrangements should be made for the grant of copies of documents by courts.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Recitals of love poems by one Akbar Ali at Lahore.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 26th December, complains that one Akbar Ali, at Lahore, has composed some love poems by plagiarism and printed them for sale. In order to secure a sale for his poems he recites them in streets and thoroughfares with music. His recitals attract a large crowd of people around him and afford a good opportunity to pickpockets to ply their vile trade. Moreover, his poems are calculated to corrupt the morals of students. The police would do well to advise him to open a stall for the sale of his poems like an ordinary book-seller.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

#### LEGISLATION.

Concordat between Government and the Defence Association.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th December, alluding to the concordat concluded between the Government of India and the Defence Association in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, observes:—We have heard of the other side

Circulation,  
500 copies.



with profound regret. We did not at first believe the news, but it has received ample confirmation. The arrangement seriously affects the principle of the measure and is sure to evoke an outburst of indignation from the whole native community. The Bill, as modified by the introduction of the jury clause, will not remove race disqualifications but create new rights for Anglo-Indians. Hitherto European criminals could not ask for trial by jury in non-jury districts and in the Courts of District Magistrates, but in future they will be entitled to that privilege in every district and before every District Magistrate, whether he be a European or a native. Europeans often waived their birth-right and allowed their cases to be tried by native Deputy Magistrates, but in future they will never agree to appear before the latter. It is difficult to realize how the Viceroy's Council, with their eyes open, have yielded to the unreasonable Anglo-Indian agitation. This unwise action of Government is fraught with serious consequences and cannot be too deeply regretted. The success of the European agitation on the present occasion will not only encourage Europeans to resort to the same tactics when Government introduces any other measure unpalatable to them in future, but what is worse, it will also teach a bad lesson to the native population. To our thinking, the members of the Viceregal Council and not Lord Ripon are chiefly responsible for the modification in question. A shrewd statesman like his lordship could never willingly agree to such a stupid and mischievous proposal. Probably his advisers have brought pressure to bear upon him to consent to the arrangement. The distinguishing feature of the proposed change is that neither natives nor Europeans are satisfied with it. Moreover, even European Magistrates cannot approve of it, inasmuch as it is calculated to transfer all powers from them to railway engine-drivers and tea-planters in the cases of Europeans. Our countrymen should now be up and doing. They should hold meetings in all parts of the country and pass resolutions in condemnation



of the jury clause. We would be the last person to ask for any special indulgence for our countrymen. We only want fair play.

#### LOCAL.

The *Aina-i-Sikandari* (Morádábád), of the 25th December, complains that streets at Morádábád are not at all watered during the cold weather, and the people are exposed to great inconvenience from dust in consequence, especially when streets are swept. The articles, exposed for sale in the shops in the streets, are spoiled by dust. In order to avoid this evil the principal streets should be watered every day a short time before they are swept. The Magistrate and the Municipal Committee should see to this.

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The *Núr-i-Baddun*, of the 27th December, complains that gambling and theft at Badáun are largely on the increase at Badáun.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 30th December, complains that the streets and lanes at Lucknow are, as a rule, in a most neglected condition, and the people, especially those who have to walk barefooted, are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence. It would seem that the lanes have never been repaired since they were first metalled. The Municipal Committee could keep them in order at no large annual outlay.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Ashab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Dec. 29th	Dec. 30th	140 copies.
2	<i>Ashab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	24th, 26th & 28th.	27th, 29th & 31st respectively.	500
3	<i>Agar Akhbar</i>	Agar	Ditto	Weekly	Maulá Bakhsh	28th	Jan. 1st	200
4	<i>Agar-i-Sikandar</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	25th	Dec. 30th	80
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	24th	28th	134
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Ain</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	25th	"	100
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Ain</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	26th & 29th	29th & 31st respectively.	1,300
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamanná</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Páran Chand	24th	27th	125
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-din	25th	31st	"
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	25th & 29th	27th & 31st respectively.	295 copies (including 43 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Amor Akhbar</i>	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	24th	27th	98 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Chandan Lal	22nd & 29th	28th & 2nd Jan. respectively.	141
13	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	20th & 27th	27th & 30th	230
14	<i>Ardat-i-Sunnat</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Husain,	For Aug. & Sep.,	Jan. 2nd	300



No.	Book or Pamphlet	Author	Language	Frequency	Total Rām	Dec. 28th	Dec. 30th	135
15	Bhārat Bandhā	Algarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly				
16	Bhārat Vīdya	Kgrā	Hindi	Tri-monthly,		25th	27th	150
17	Dabdu-ba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly		29th	31st	200
18	Dabdu-ba-i-Sikandar	Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto		31st	Jan. 2nd	450
19	Dabdu-ba-i-Mulk	Bhāpāl	Ditto	Bi-monthly,		Nov. 11th, 26th & Dec. 16th	Dec. 28th	349
20	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly		Dec. 26th	30th	310
21	Deh Uptarak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		29th	Jan. 2nd	700
22	Gurmukh Akhbar	Ditto	Gurmukhī	Ditto		24th	Dec. 30th	200
23	Habib-i-Fird	Cawnpore,	Urdū	Ditto		27th	27th	550
24	Habib-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		27th	30th	500
25	Hindustān	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-weekly		27th & 30th	28th & 30th respectively.	330
26	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly		28th	31st	200
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū,	Bi-weekly		26th & 29th	Jan. res-pectively.	90
28	Jalau-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly		Jan. 1st	Jan. 2nd	125
29	Jalau-i-Jawshad	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto		Dec. 12th	Dec. 31st	250
30	Karamat	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto		24th	27th	600 copies (in-cluding 501 copies taken by Govt.)
31	Kashf-i-Patrick	Benares	Hindi-Urdū,	Ditto		28th	30th	416 copies.
32	Kashf-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdū	Bi-monthly,			28th	350
33	Kashf-i-Hind	Benares	Hindi	Weekly		31st	Jan. 2nd	600
34	Kashf-i-Hind	Gujrat	Urdū	Ditto		22nd	Dec. 27th	450 copies (in-cluding 190 copies taken by Govt.)
35	Kashf-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly		26th & 29th	Jan. res-pectively.	

FILED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, or Weekly, or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1888-84.	1888-84.	
36	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur ..	Urdū	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	Dec. 23rd	Dec. 31st	72 copies.
37	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbāl-i-dīn	" 19th	" 29th	165 "
38	Lyall Gazette	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	Jan. 1st	Jan. 2nd	" "
39	Lyttel Gazette	Delhi ..	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Balsqi Dās	Dec. 24th	Dec. 27th	300 "
40	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur ..	Hindī-Urdū,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	" "	" 28th	100 "
41	Mashr-i-Qaiser	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" "	" 27th	200 "
42	Malla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	" 28th	Jan. 1st	40 "
43	Manhar-i-Zindai	Meerut ..	Ditto	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 24th	Dec. 28th	823 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
44	Mishr-i-Darakhshān,	Dellī ..	Ditto	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	" "	" 30th	100 copies.
45	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ..	Ditto	Ditto	Mulshu-Nish	" 31st	Jan. 2nd	140 "
46	Mitra Vides	Lahore ..	Hindī	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 24th & 31st	Dec. 28th & 2nd Jan. res-pectively.	250 "
47	Moir Gazette	Meerut ..	Urdū	Ditto	Khushwaqt Ali	" 29th	" 30th	20 "
48	Mumtaz-i-Akbar	Barabanki,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	" 24th	" 29th	160 "
49	Nayan-i-Azim	Moradābād	Ditto	Ditto	Aamjad Ali	" "	" 28th	175 "
50	Najma-i-Akbar	Etawah ..	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhu-llah Khan	" "	" 27th	150 "
51	Najwa-i-Hind	Moradābād	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishn	" "	" 29th	150 "
52	Nasim-i-Agra	Agrā ..	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dās	" 30th	Jan. 1st	325 "
53	Nasim-i-Milad	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Karj Bihari Lal	" 25th	Dec. 27th	99 "



54	Nār-Ashān	... Ludhiānā,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	27th	...	29th	...	750
55	Nār-i-Baddān	... Badān ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Husain	"	...	"	...	250
56	Nār-i-Anwār	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yāqūb,	29th	...	29th	...	349
57	Nusrat-i-Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	"	...	"	...	200
58	Qudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad	"	...	"	...	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
59	Qudh Punah	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjad Husain	25th	...	29th	...	450 copies.
60	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Asim	22nd, 26th, & 29th.	...	"	...	250
61	Patila Akhbar	... Patilā	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	24th	...	"	...	800
62	Prayag Samachar	... Allahābād,	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	31st	...	Jan. 2nd	...	700
63	Prince of Wales Gazette	... Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	28th	...	Dec. 30th	...	...
64	Qaisari Akhbar	... Jullundur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirsa Mayabhid	29th	...	"	...	103
65	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nadir Ali Shah	27th & 31st	...	"	...	450
66	Rajasthan Gazette	... Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	...	Murad Ali	24th	...	28th & 2nd	...	263
67	Reformer	... Lahore	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Netha Ram	26th	...	27th	...	700
68	Sadique-i-Akhbar	... B & w a l. pur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dwarka Nath	27th	...	Jan. 1st	...	320
69	Safr-i-Hind	... Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bulagi Das	31st	...	2nd	...	300
70	Sayan Kird Sadha	... Udaipur	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Banshi Dhar	24th	...	Dec. 31st	...	200
71	Shala-i-Tar	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibrā- him,	25th	...	"	...	175
72	Tasveer-i-Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Wileyat Ali	24th & 31st	...	"	...	150

(continued)



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
73	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Urdu	Daily	Gyan Chand	1883. Dec. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st & 2nd Jan. respectively.	1883-84. Dec. 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st & 2nd Jan. respectively.	200 copies.
74	Trin Dhar	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhatnagar	24th	30th	120
75	Wadeya-i-Azam	Ghazipur	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad	"	29th	300

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